The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,604.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage..... „	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	28 0
——— including postage ..... „	38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto ..... „	3 8
Third Ditto ..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „	
Third and succeeding 2 „ „	

In the native languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

M. A.—April 14th, wife of Sub-Conductor W. Bather, of a daughter.
ALEXANDER—April 8th, at Rajcote, the wife of Major W. B. Alexander, 18th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 18th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat.....	8th 23rd	„ Bushire.....	26th 6th
„ B. Abbas....	11th 26th	„ Lingo.....	28th 9th
„ Lingo	12th 28th	„ B. Abbas	29th 11th
„ Bushire.....	16th 30th	„ Muscat	3rd 13th
Arrive Bussorah	17th 31st	Arrive Bombay.....	2nd 15th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. AVEAY, will be despatched as above on 17th April.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 455 tons, 80 H. P. Commander R. TAUNTON will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at 7 this following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1st & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	3 16	„ Bimlipatam.....	4 18
„ Mangalore	3 17	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Cannanore.....	4 18	„ Coconada.....	5 19
„ Calicut	4 18	„ Madras.....	9 23
„ Cochin	5 19	„ Negapatam 10	24
„ Tuticorin.....	7 21	„ Galle.....11	25
„ Colombo	8 22	„ Colombo	27
„ Galle.....	9 23	„ Tuticorin.....	28
„ Negapatam	12 26	„ Cochin.....	29
„ Madras	13 27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	15 29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	16 30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	16 30	„ Carwar.....	2
Arrive Calcutta	18 31	Arrive Bombay.....	4

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander PRINGLE, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed thither by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oziwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhuruntur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhuruntur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oziwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhuruntur and Oziwa, every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin.....	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry. ..	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla.....	„ Monday.	Cannady	„ Monday.
Goa.....	„ Monday.	Tellicherry ..	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore ...	„ Monday.
Mangalore ...	„ Tuesday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Beypore.....	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore ..	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry .	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingoria	„ Thursday.
Beypore.....	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry .	„ Thursday.
Cochin	„ Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months :—

April 14th, 29th, and 29th.
May 4th, 14th, 29 th, and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Limited new and first class Ship "HYDRABAD" 1,320 Tons Register, has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers, to sail positively first week in May, direct for Liverpool.

For Passage apply to the undersigned or Graham on board
J. A. SHEPHERD.

Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th April 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A-1 14 years at Lloyds, CUMMINGS, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "LLOYDS," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, at the expence and risk of those concerned.
WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 9th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once to take Delivery of their respective Goods, failing which, all Packages, as they are ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Concerned. Captain Charles Pike will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Merwanjee Framjee*.
Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. W. SEDGWICK has this day joined me in business as Exchange and General Broker.
J. P. R. CESSFORD.
7, Church Gate Street, 11th April, 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Holders of Allotment Letters and Receipts, &c., for shares in this Corporation are requested to lodge the same at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, for Examination and Registration.

NARAYEN CHISTNA LAUD,
GOVIND BALCHISTNA,
Liquidators.
10th April, 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *vid* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 240 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each Vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 6 days to London, at an expence varying from £7 to £15.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa for Austria and Prussia are granted by the undersigned.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agent is prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £10, *second class* £10 ; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* ; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together ; *first class* £12 7s. 3d. per head ; *second class* £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 10s. ; *second class* £3 5s. ; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates :—

First Class.. £64, 10... Inclusive of Railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expences
Second Class £37, 5... in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.

For further particulars apply to
A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent for the Austrian Lloyd, & Consul for Austria, Prussia, &c
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 15th instant, PACKAGES of ICE will be conveyed by Passenger Trains at half the present Parcels Rates.
W. KNOX, General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 12th April, 1867

JOHN BRETHERTON,—Member Royal College, Veterinary Surgeon, London, informs the PUBLIC, that he has removed to Stables in the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road. There are several airy and roomy loose boxes.

N. B.—Livery and Commission Stables, Horses examined as to soundness and shod on most approved principles.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.
Bombay. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.
Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held in the Office of the Association, No. 81, Bazaar Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following Business :—

To receive the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1866 and the Directors' Report.

To elect Two Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation.

To consider the position and prospects of the Company.

By order of the Board,
SORABJI SHAPURJI, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 8th April 1867.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from 9th to 20th instant inclusive.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A 2nd DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at the rate of Six Rupees per Share, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on application to the undersigned. It will be requisite to produce at the same time the Receipts of the payment of the First and Second Calls.
F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.
Bombay, 6th February 1867.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nadia* the following Goods made expressly to order :—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satins, White Jean and the Croquet Boots in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black, and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Drill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napolian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—CASH.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China, England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their claims within the times above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust, and that, as regards them, Mr. B. F. Cama has expressed his intention of taking the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

J. BEATTIE,
JAMES HOSSACK,
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,
Trustees of the above Estate.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—GENERAL TRANSIT AGENCY FROM POONA TO ALL PARTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.—W. J. WINDSOR begs to inform the Public that he has THIS DAY OPENED a TRANSIT AGENCY OFFICE at POONA, for the SUPPLY of CARTS, TATTOOS, COOLIES, &c., from Poona to any part of the Presidency, for the transport of Goods.

W. J. WINDSOR is prepared to receive charge of Stores arriving from Bombay by rail, for Merchants and others at Poona and at Outstations, and will guarantee their speedy despatch to their destination, if consigned to him, or on being empowered by letter to receive charge of the same, either by the Sender from Bombay, or the Owners at Outstations.

Palkee and Tattoo Dawks to and from Mahableshwar will also be supplied by him, with the sanction of the Superintendent. All applications for Dawks, Carts, Nibs, Plantoons, &c., from Mahableshwar, should be made through the Mahableshwar Station Dawk Manager, Mr. JOHN MYATT.

W. J. WINDSOR has appointed Agents at Mahableshwar all along the line from Poona, to prevent any inconvenience or delay to Passengers, and he trusts to be favoured with the patronage of the Public.

W. J. WINDSOR intends running from the 1st March a Dhummey and Country Cart Dawk, between Mahableshwar and Poona, to run daily, so as to facilitate the transit of Passengers and Luggage to that Sanitarium at a lower rate than has ever yet been charged for this service.

Gentlemen requiring Carts, Coolies, Tattoos, Hammals, Palkees, &c., for use in Camp, at Poona, by the day, will be supplied at reasonable rates, on application to the undersigned.

All orders and communications, addressed to W. J. WINDSOR, at his Office, "Stone Cottage," Poona, will be punctually attended to, and Tables of Rates, and all other Information, will be furnished on application also at the *Deccan Herald* Office.
W. J. WINDSOR.
Poona, 18th February 1867.

☞ Phaeton and Nib Dawks to Mahableshwar, from Poona, or to other Stations where there are made roads, can be supplied on application to Mr. W. J. WINDSOR.

RATES.

Palkee Dawk from Poona to Mahableshwar.....Rs.	70 0
Dumnee Dawk for 2 Passengers from Poona to Mahableshwar ..... „	50 0 0
Do. Do. for 1 Passenger..... „	35 0 0
Carts, Tattoos, Coolies, &c., supplied by this Agency to any Station will be charged for at 5 per cent. below the Sircar rates.	

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the proposed Drainage scheme for Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th April, 1867.

NOTICE has been given that the following Resolution may be proposed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be held on TUESDAY, the 16th instant. That if it appears desirable to the Liquidators of this Company to enter into any Compromise with the Asiatic Banking Corporation, it is the opinion of this Meeting that such compromise should be limited to the Deposit Accounts of the Company with the Bank and should not include or have any reference to other assets of the Company which cannot be correctly valued at present or to the liabilities of the Company which are now undetermined, and that such compromise should not be made if it is based on a smaller return to the Company than fifty per cent. of the amount at Credit of the Company in the books of the Bank fifty per cent. or eight annas per Rupee being the rate at which it is understood that the Asiatic Banking Corporation is compromising with other Creditors.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA & THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the first DIVIDEND of ten Shillings per pound will be paid at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on and after the eighth day of April current, at the rate of Ten Shillings per Rupee, to Local Depositors in the Bombay Branch, whose Claims have been admitted by the Official Liquidator in London. CREDITORS must attend personally, or by regularly constituted Attorney, to receive their Dividends.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators of Bombay Branch and Attorneys for W. H Holyland, Official Liquidator, under the Court of Chancery.
Bombay, 3rd April 1867

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 50 per dozen.
Large sizes by appointment. Life Size, Groups, coloured or plain ; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment. D. SYKES,
Operator and General Manager.

CELLARETTES, MUFFINEERS, BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES. An elegant assortment of the above, in Electro-plate, just received by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BUTTER POTS, elegantly mounted in Electro-plate, in a variety of handsome designs, just received by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED IRRIGATION HOSE.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Ballock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Staircases and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.
Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.
For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.
Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, called RAHAT LOUCOUM.—Received a fresh supply per last Mail Steamer.
ROSSELET & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed for the EASTER HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 19th (Good Friday) to MONDAY, 22nd instant, both days inclusive :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of L., L, and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MÜLLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
G. M. MYERS, Manager.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. H. PEILE, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN with reference to the proposed Liquidation of the above Company, that all shares on which OVERDUE CALLS with INTEREST is not paid before the 30th day of April instant, will be forthwith FORFEITED.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 11th March, 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :

To receive the Directors Report and Statement of Accounts.

2. To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the ordinary meeting, as required by the Articles of Association.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1867.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Eighteenth of April 1867, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

Firstly.—To confirm the following Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on the 26th day of March 1867, that is to say : "Whereas, it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its Business and Property to the Colaba Company, Limited. It is Resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be hereafter appointed to wind up the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited shall have authority to Transfer or Sell to the said Colaba Company, Limited, the whole or any portion of the Property and Business of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited, in consideration of receiving in Compensation or part Compensation for such Transfer or Sale such number of Shares in the said Colaba Company Limited as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the Members of the said United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited rateably in proportion to the Shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."

Secondly.—To pass a Resolution in the following terms that is to say : That the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

Thirdly.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited when appointed shall be authorized to purchase the interest of any member dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, either out of the Cash in the hands of the Company or out of monies to be raised by such Liquidator or Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portions of the property of the Company.

Fourthly.—To fix the past and future Fees of the Directors.—Dated this 10th day of April 1867.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk....	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	16	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea.	10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „		3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „		3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „		4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „		4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... „		6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... „		7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... „		6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	29	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ... ... Per doz...	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Indian and Dux Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in.....	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteau, 2 ft. 6 in.....	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways.....	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags.....	18	0
BADHAM'S Ear Railway Rug	15	20
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug.....	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :
BADHAM BROS.
NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Royal and Presidency Bank shares are in good demand at Rs. 63 and Rs. 67 per share respectively; for other descriptions we hear of no inquiry.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

200,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,400
260,000	3,500	2,000	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	750.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princeof W. Ship Co...	
150,000	50	400	..	Virgee Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co Limited	
....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	No quotations

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 0d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99½.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand	216 nominal.
China Honor Bills ...	30 days sight ...	215.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,000 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	155 per share
1,000,000	1,000	500	.....	New Do...	101 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Prove Land Co.	1.0 p. s.
110,000	5,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ..	45 per share.
200,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	510 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,150	25 p s	Fort Canning.... ..	150 per share.
2,100,000	10,000	6,300	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,080 p. sh.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Secs.	Rs. Transfer Loans	.. ..	..	Rs. 88½
.. ..	Stock 1832-33	.. ..	..	.. 92
.. ..	Co.'s .. 1833-36	.. ..	..	..
.. ..	 1845-55	.. ..	..	.. 85½
.. ..	 1856-57	.. ..	..	..
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1866-67	.. ..	..	.. 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	.. ..	..	.. 102
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. 108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	...	Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	...	...	.. 10-4
Spanish Dollars	...	...	.. 2
Carolus	...	...	.. 2
Mexican Dollars	...	...	.. 2
German Crowns	...	...	.. 2
Five-Franc Pieces	...	...	.. 2
Bar Silver ..	...	...	.. 1-8-0
Gold Leaf ..	...	...	.. 1-0-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	..	..	.. 15- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 13TH APRIL.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	245 to 250
Dhollera	170 to 200
Bhownuggur	
Oomrawuttee	170 to 195
Abote	
Compta	200 to 205
Vingoria	195 to 200
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	230 to 235
Abote	
Khandeish	220 to 225
Barsee	
Dhollera	230 to 240
Bhownuggur	
Hingunghaut	245 to 250
Broach	250 to 260
Veravall	220 to 225
Vingoria	230 to 235
Compta	240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned	320 to 325

Ready Sales ..... 400 Candies.
For Future Delivery ..... 800 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13.

Scott, Major, Madras Staff, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.
Healey, Lieutenant, 95th Foot, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
Peel, Lieutenant A., 7th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
Briggs, Major W. S., Sind Horse, on privilege leave, from Jacobabad.
Slade, Major, on sick certificate, from Secunderabad.
Lopas, Cornet H. F. E., 2nd (Queens) Dragoon Guards, on private affairs, from Muttra.
Lucas, Cornet C. A. de N., 2nd Dragoon Guards, on private affairs, from Muttra.
Moberly, Lieut.-Colonel F., Royal Engineers on sick leave, from Madras.
Adams, Veterinary Surgeon W. S., 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, from Madras.
Arthur, Lieut. G. P, 33rd Foot, from Kurrachee.
Preston, Lieut. A. E., XI. Hussars, on private affairs, from Mhow.
Sandwith, Lieut.-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Hydrabad.
Heath, Ensign 45th Foot, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13.

Rigby, Colonel C. P. Staff Corps, to retire, to Parish.
Knight, Major F., Staff, on leave, to Sea Coast.
Peel, Lieut. A., 7th Hussars, to England.
Birdwood, Brigadier General C., Staff, on medical certificate, to England.
Arthur, Lieut. G. P. 33rd Foot, on leave, to England.
Preston, Lieut. A. E., 11th Hussars, on private affairs, to Cannanore.
Adams, Veterinary Surgeon W. S., 20th Brigade R. A., to join, to Kamptee.
Sandwith, Lieut.-Colonel Staff Corps, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Thacker, Major J., Staff Corps, on duty, to Belgaum.
Tredell, Lieut. and Adjutant J. S., 15th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Reinecker, Lieut. and Adjutant G. H., 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, to England.
Brine, Major F., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Madras.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 12th April, 1867.

RETURN TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 8th April.

Major T. Nuttall, Staff Corps, and Colonel T. Mc. Taylor, 2nd Cavalry.

SHIPPING.

APRIL.	ARRIVALS.		
13	Azoff (s)	Barlow	Suez, March 26.
	Sir John Lawrence (s)	Robinson	Cochin, April 6.
	Fleur de Lis	Thomson	Liverpool, Dec. 5.
	Princess Sawwuthy	Parker	Liverpool, Nov. 22.
	Futtie Munjid	Nacoda	Cannanore, Mar. 30.
APRIL.	DEPARTURES.		
13	Saint James	Fullerton	Liverpool.
	Revenue	Maurant	Liverpool.
	Keerota Koodreen	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Lord Elphinstone (s)	Stratton	Malabar Coast.
14	Saisette (s)	Parish	Aden and Suez.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Mandavie.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday :—
Ship *May Queen*, A. Pemms, bound to Liverpool.
P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, D. Rennoldson, bound to China.
Ship *Northside*, F. L. Kolbach, bound to Rangoon.
Ship *Lancashire*, K. Barnett, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Romania*, Crinckshank, bound to Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

[*From Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh's Circular.*]

There has been a very active demand for tonnage throughout the past fortnight and rates have advanced fully 5 per ton over our last quotations for April and May shipments, while in some instances an advance of 10 per cent. has been paid for small lots of Cotton in one or two favourite vessels sailing at an early date. The market has been very much strengthened by several overdue vessels still keeping out and at the date we write, there are very few ships of a desirable class and vary little berthed tonnage available unfixed. We therefore expect rates will rule at about their present level until the commencement of the rains.

For London.—There is a fair amount of Cotton offering with other miscellaneous cargo, but Seeds are difficult to procure in anything like quantity, or at a remunerative rate compared with what is paying for other merchandise; the bulk of the staple formerly shipped to this Port intended for the Continental Markets finds its way direct either to Havre or by the Overland route; small vessels only are likely to meet with anything like quick dispatch.

Government have chartered the *Edwin Fox*, 892 tons, for the conveyance of the last batch of Invalids, Insane and Convicts and time-expired men from *Kurrachee* for Spitchead at £47-0-0 £55-0-0 and 43-0-0 per head respectively.

For Liverpool.—The shipments for this Port have been very large during the last fortnight and the demand for ready vessels continues strong; the following have secured Cotton at £3-0-0 to £3-10-0 for immediate shipment; *Andaman*, 955 tons; *Dilhurree*, 1293 tons; *Dilhurree* 1,293 tons; *Edward P. Bouverie* 997 tons; *Picture*, 1276 tons; *Hydrabad*, 1339, tons; *Lydia Williams*, 1,175 tons; *Mary Stenhouse*, 1,243 tons; *Benun Umballa*, 1178 tons; *Rumenides*, 1,096 tons; *Bulwark*, 1323 tons, *William Ritson*, 680 tons; *Revenue* 797 tons; *May Queen*, 1,045 tons; *Steverton*, 1,015 tons.

For Charters and first engagements for this and other ports since the date of our last report, we beg to refer to the subjoined statement.

For Overland Route.—The demand has been so good that £7-10 has been freely paid and both Companies have been induced to place an extra steamer for Suez. The *Madras* (s), which left on the 3rd instant, carried 850 bales; the *Krishna* (s), on the 5th instant, 4,860 bales; the *Saisette* (s), with the present mail, has on board 1,100 bales.

For Havre.—The *Prince Llewelyn*, 287 tons, *Blue Jacket*, 266 tons, have been chartered to load Cotton at £3 15s. 0d. per ton; the *Indus* 1,319 tons, gets a full cargo at £3 10s. with prompt dispatch, the *Omeret Julie*, 297 tons, (f.) has been berthed and is securing cargo at £3 15s. 0d. per ton.

For Mangalore and Tellichery to London.—The *Lauretta* [illegible] tons, has been chartered for a full cargo of Coffee [illegible] per ton, the *Algernon* 448 tons, also gets a simi[illegible] at £3 12s. 6d.

There is little cargo offering, the two vessels [illegible] experience the greatest difficulty [illegible] and we doubt if their engagements will [illegible]

[illegible] at the following quotations :—
— £3 0 0 to £3 0 0
— £3 15 0
— £3 0 0 to £3 5 0
— £1 10 0
— £1 15 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION

OF THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

For ROUTE to MATHERAN, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to MAHABLESHWUR, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to the COTTON DISTRICTS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to CALCUTTA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to the CAVES of AJUNTA and ELLORA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to EUROPE, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to CHINA and AUSTRALIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to ALL PARTS of INDIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the LATEST ALTERATIONS in the G. I. P. RAILWAY and B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the SAILING of the OVERLAND and COASTING STEAMERS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price 8 Annas.

NOW READY

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR APRIL.

CONTAINING

The ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of the TRAINS on all the INDIAN RAILWAYS.
The DATES of SAILING of the VESSELS of all the INDIAN, STEAM and SHIPPING COMPANIES.
The TRANSIT AGRANGEMENTS of the INDIAN DAK COMPANIES.
ROUTES by STEAMERS.
ROUTES in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Price—Eight Annas.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising, at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business. By the latest published returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in the week ending 17th November was 29,087; and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th November, the number was 57,056.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, *Bombay Gazette*, Press."

Bombay Gazette Press, April, 1867.

TO LET (with immediate possession) one OFFICE ROOM, and one GODOWN, lately vacated by the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited). Apply to
BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, on Commission, one new SODA-WATER MACHINE by SAMSON BARNETT, complete, Rs. 1,000. Apply to
BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, on Commission, one rich White and Green Gilted DESERT SET for 36 persons. Apply to
BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, Auctioneers.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb.....Rs.	1 8
Souchong, 1 lb. tin ...	2 0
Rose Pekoe	1 12
Orange Pekoe	1 8
Hyson Green...	2 0
Flowery Pekoe	2 0
Congou	1 4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
13th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—The COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT of the Bombay Shareholders of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, beg to call a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Corporation when, and at which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late MEETHIBAEE, widow of MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, and are now in the occupation of Maneckbace widow of Muncherjee Pestonjee. Any person having or claiming any estate or interest by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise in the abovementioned premises is required to make the same known to the undersigned Solicitors, for the purchaser at their Office in Apollo Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference thereto if any such claims there be.—Dated this 13th day of April 1867.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

RULES MADE BY THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT RELATING TO TRUSTEES AND TRADER UNDER ACT XXVIII. OF 1865.

I.

The remuneration by way of percentage, payable to Trustees appointed under Act XXVIII. of 1865, is so payable, as to one half thereof upon so much of the ESTATE OF THE INSOLVENT TRADER as has been realized by them, and, as to the remaining half thereof, upon so much of the said Estate as has been paid away, or distributed by them. Accounts of Trustees made up on a different principle as to remuneration payable by way of percentage are insufficient.

II.

A Trustee under Act XXVIII. of 1865 about to resign his office of Trustee, or to leave Bombay for any period exceeding six weeks, shall report his intention to one of the Judges of this Court one fortnight previously to such resignation or departure, and shall file an account of all monies, or other moveable or immoveable property, taken possession of, received or sold, paid away or distributed by him.

III.

Traders whose Estates are being wound up under Act XXVIII. of 1865, shall, before they apply for leave to recommence trading, thrice advertize in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Papers of India*, *Bombay Summachar*, and *Jami Jamshed*, newspapers. Notice of their intention to make such application, and of the day on which they will make the same, the first of such advertisements in the said *Bombay Government Gazette*, and newspapers to be published at least one fortnight, and not more than one Calendar month, before making the said application. And such advertisement shall specify the name and address of the Solicitor of the applicant.

BYCULLA LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.—24, BELLASES ROAD, COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.—HORSES, CARRIAGES, and HARNESS will be received for Sale on Commission, the charge will be, for each Horse sold Rupees 17, payable both by buyer and seller—For Carriage, Harness, &c., 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by seller only.

Orders from outstations for the purchase of Horses will be carefully executed.

LIVERY.

A limited number of Horses will be received on Livery; each Horse will be provided with large airy loose Box, the best of Provender, as good a Gorrawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and Medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge) and will be shod; all for Rs. 50 per mensem.

Horses sent for Livery or on Commission Sale must be provided with their complete kits otherwise a kit will be supplied in the stable at the charge of Rs. 10 per each Horse.

All Horses received on Commission Sale will be charged one Rupee per diem and twelve annas for a Poney, exclusive of Gorrawalla and Shoeing. If the animal is withdrawn unsold, the charge per diem would be Rs. 1½ for a Horse and Rs. 1 for a Poney.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the Ordinary rate of Rs. 2 for plain shoes and Rs. 2½ fur turned-up toes or anti-tripling Shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for, for a period of 6 months or a year, payable in advance.

BREAKING IN.

Horse broken-in to double, Harness, Rs. 40 per pair, to single harness Rs. 25, to Saddle Rs. 20, to Ladies Saddle Rs. 25.

ALI ABDOOLLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The DAY SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, under the Superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. McDONALD, will be opened THIS DAY, at 10 A.M., in the House in Meadow-street, opposite the present *Bombay Gazette* Office.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint-Secretaries.
15th April, 1867.

MR. ARTHUR PICARD is authorized to Sign our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.
JULES, SIEGFRIED, & Co.
Bombay, 13th April 1867.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view, situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs. Remington & Co's Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE MAISTREE at the Premises.

TO BE LET, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, beautifully situated on Cumbala Hill, now under the occupation of R. H. SHOWELL, Esq. It has a splendid Drawing Room, oil painted, with a large Dining Room and Two Bed Rooms, surrounded by a spacious Verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, now under the occupation of J. BEATTIE; Esq., For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, a COMFORTABLE SHOP, suitable for a Dubash, for Rs. 30. Also a SMALL GODOWN for Rs. 40, for further particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

EMBROIDERY.

JUST Received per Steamer "MALTA," a Handsome and Elegant Consignment of CUSHIONS and SLIPPERS, finished and half finished.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RECEIVED per Steamer "MALTA," a handsome collection of real Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to MONDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CESTRIAN," Captain McGarry, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of those concerned.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for Captain and Owners Ship *Cestrian*.
Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—SALE OF LAND—Lots of Ground on the Esplanade, available for Building Sites, will be sold at fixed rates, after the 15th instant.

Intending purchasers can inspect the Plan, and learn all further particulars, regarding rates, conditions of buildings, &c., on application at the Secretary's Office in the N. Pendalls adjoining the Military Pay Office.
C. W. FINCH, Captain R. E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.
Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares in the above named Company on which the SECOND CALL of Rupees 100 per Share, due on 15th November last, together with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date, shall not have been paid into this Office on or before the 1st day of June 1867, shall be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th April, 1867.

THE Practice of allowing HAMALS, and other MENIALS in charge of Offices during the absence of Members of the Firm, to sign Receipts for Telegrams in the NATIVE CHARACTER, being found to render very difficult, in fact almost impossible, any immediate check on the correct delivery of Telegrams so signed, owing to the similarity of the Native Character, and Names, it is particularly requested that Merchants, and others, in the habit of receiving Messages, will make arrangements for the Receipts being signed with the recognised signature of the Firm, or some other authorized signature, or Stamp, which should be entered in a Book about to be circulated for that purpose.

W. N. BROOKE,
Supt., Govt. Telegraph, Bombay Department.
Bombay, 15th April, 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., for the Transaction of the following business :—

1. To consider the Account and Report prepared by the Liquidators in pursuance of Sec. XCV. C. 12, of Act XIX. of 1857.

2. To appoint an Inspector or Inspectors to inspect the final Account of the Liquidation of the Company.

M. RONAN
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has Contracted to SELL a piece of GROUND with the Dwelling House Standing thereon situate on the East side of Hornby Row in the subdistrict of the Fort and Colaba in the Island of Bombay numbered 26 in the said Row and containing 165 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the East by Purshotum Chemajee Street, on the West by Hornby Row, on the North by the property of the late Kaikhusroo Framjee Patuck, and on the South by the property of the late SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BALESWARRA or PESTONJEE SORABJEE SETT and others, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late MEETHIBAEE, widow of MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, and are now in the occupation of Maneckbace widow of Muncherjee Pestonjee. Any person having or claiming any estate or interest by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise in the abovementioned premises is required to make the same known to the undersigned Solicitors, for the purchaser at their Office in Apollo Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference thereto if any such claims there be.—Dated this 13th day of April 1867.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

CALENDAR.—APRIL, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 19th 9h. 57m. A. M.
Last Quarter ..... 27th 6h. 52m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m	h. m	
Mon.	15	Jupiter rises at 2-57 A.M.	5 42	6 8	8 36	8 54	
Tues	16	Mars at quadrature with Sun at 4-41 A. M.	5 41	6 9	9 2	9 20	
Wed.	17	Venus rises at 5-39 A.M.	5 40	6 10	9 4	10 25	
Thurs	18	Mercury in Aphelion at 8-49 P. M.	5 40	6 17	9 48	11 0	
Fri.	19	Good Friday: Full Moon.	5 41	6 17	11 18	11 34	
Sat.	20	Sun enters Taurus at 6-37 P. M.	5 41	6 17			Date April, 1867.
Sun.	21	Easter Day.	5 40	6 18	12	0	Evening Gun.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1867.

Although the telegraph has not yet brought us any clear information as to the events that have occurred in Europe to create a panic in Paris and London, it is not doubtful that a serious dispute has arisen between France and Prussia regarding the possession of the fortress of Luxemburg. The English press takes so little real interest in continental politics, or is so unskilled to track the windings of intrigue, that up to the 18th of last month only one newspaper in England, the Ministerial *Standard*, seems to have had even a suspicion of the difficulties which, springing from this obscure source were soon to endanger the peace of Europe. That journal, however, on the very day (the 18th of March) on which the last mail left London, published a significant article, of which the following abstract will in present circumstances be read with interest :—

The *Standard* observes that "a question has been raised by the dissolution of the German Confederation which, although hitherto little heard of, will make a good deal of noise before it is settled. That question is the occupation of the fortress of Luxemburg. At present the Prussian hold it, but they have no other right to be there than such a consent of the King of Holland as may be implied from the fact that he has not categorically summoned them to evacuate it. He may require them to withdraw; and if they remain they are invaders. What is more important he might summon them to withdraw, and invite the French to take their place. The Prussian Government might resist this arrangement by arms, but as against it the change would be a perfectly legal and fair one. With the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation the occupation of Luxemburg by Prussian troops lost all its justification. It ceased to be a defence of the territory of the Confederation, for the Confederation had ceased to exist. The Prussians have at present no more right to be in Luxemburg, beyond this presumed assent of the King of Holland than they would have to be in Ulm, Landau, or Rastadt; and if they use the permission of the King of Holland as their license, they admit the King's right to garrison his fortresses with foreign troops, and consequently, to make arrangements for any garrison he might like better. Now, the possession of Luxemburg is of the utmost value to both France and Prussia. It is, perhaps, the strongest fortress in Europe, and what is more important, it is, to use the words of Carnot, *'le seul point d'appui pour attaquer la France du cote de la Moselle.'* Under these circumstances we may be sure that Prussia will hold it if she can, and that France, on the other hand, now that the occasion fairly offers itself, will strain every nerve to get it herself, or at least to get the Prussians out of it. The King of Holland is therefore in an awkward position; neither blandishments nor menaces will be spared him, for he now has clearly the right to do what he likes with Luxemburg, and his two powerful neighbours will, each want him to do what it likes. The possession of Luxemburg by French would not now be a danger to Europe, and its continued occupation by a Prussian garrison, is, of course, no matter for apprehension; but they would undoubtedly have a right to intervene in such a transaction if they should deem intervention expedient in the interest of Holland or of the European equilibrium."

The political complications foreshadowed by the *Standard* have, we know, already ceased to be merely possible, they actually exist. A telegram of the 30th ultimo, gave us the news that according to the *Times* of that morning the King of Holland had agreed to cede Luxemburg to France for £4,000,000; then came a telegram of the 31st, stating that "the rumour that "Luxemburg has already been ceded to France "is unfounded;" and finally we have the telegram of the 2nd instant, containing these two important announcements—"Prussia is said to "be strongly reinforcing her fortresses;" "Lux-"emburg resigned." The genius who presides over the composition of Reuter's Telegrams appears to think it is his duty to put any political intelligence he has to convey to us in the most puzzling forms that human ingenuity can devise; and the phrase "Luxemburg resigned" is one of the happiest triumphs of his invention, the expression being as enigmatical as any of the famous utterances of old oracles, and signifying equally well either that Prussia has resigned Luxemburg, or that Holland has resigned it, or that Luxemburg itself is resigned to its fate. Mr. Reuter will pardon us for suggesting, that, as he is tolerably well paid for the telegraphic service, he might be generous enough not to begrudge paying himself for an occasional extra word or two to make his telegrams intelligible. For want of such a key, we are compelled to interpret this telegraph of the 2nd instant by the light of subsequent events, and to come to the conclusion that Holland has really sold to France her claims to the fortress, while Prussia, instead of recognizing the validity of such a sale, has strenghtened her garrison in Luxemburg and is ready to hold the place against all comers.

Since the battle of Königgrätz, which, to use the words of M. Rouher, caused the French Government "great agony of mind," it has been the universal opinion that a war between France and Prussia could not long be avoided. The French nation cannot bear a rival on the continent. From the days of Henri IV. to our own, France has always been indisputably the leading power on the continent, and though three times humbled at the close of the war of the Succession, in the Seven Years' War, and in 1815, has invariably proved herself more than a match for any single power that came against her. The pretensions of Russia to equality with France might be borne, for the world is wide enough for both of them, and as the great Napoleon pointed out to Alexander, they may each gratify a splendid ambition and still live in peace and friendship with one another. But what is intolerable to the French people is that a border state possessing territories on the left bank of the Rhine should all at once become a strong and warlike empire ready and eager to contest with France herself the right to take the lead among the nations of the Continent. The natural feeling of wounded vanity caused by the rise of this new pretender was deepened into intense irritation among the French people by the knowledge that their rival was no other than Prussia, a state which sixty years ago Napoleon reduced to the rank of a French province, and which afterwards alone of the allied powers distinguished itself by its bitter and malignant antipathy to France when victory had become faithless to the Imperial Eagles. Add to this that, now the treaty of Vienna has been torn to pieces, and there is no public law in Europe but the right of the strongest, France may well feel alarm at seeing the strong fortresses on her frontier in the hands, not of the peaceful German Confederation, but of the restless and aggressive kingdom of Prussia. Hence arose the demand for "compensation" which the Emperor Napoleon put forward last year, but withdrew for a time, rather than run the risk of a war for which he was unprepared. It would seem as if the French Ministry had been since casting about for a way of renewing their demand in such a way as to throw on Prussia the moral responsibility of war, if the claim were again rejected, and that, with this object in view, they hit upon the expedient of buying the fortress of Luxemburg from Holland for a fixed sum of money. Luxemburg, Mayence, Mons, and Antwerp, form the inner circle of fortresses which, after the capitulation of Paris in 1814, the Comte d'Artois precipitately gave up in order to hasten the evacuation of the soil of France by the allied armies. The allies gave the Duchy to Holland, but it was considered part of the territory of the German Confederation and was garrisoned by 6,000 Prussian troops. Indeed, Holland gave the portion of the Duchy which was left it after the separation of Belgium an independent government and constitution, and had nothing further to do with the administration than to collect the revenue. Although, therefore, Holland undoubtedly had rights over Luxemburg, having originally received it in exchange for certain Dutch principalities in Germany, yet it is questionable if these rights were so absolute as to make the sale of the fortress to France good in point of law. While the German Diet existed, Holland could not garrison Luxemburg except with Prussian troops; now that the Diet is extinct, what legal claim can Holland have to substitute French troops for Prussian? Rather it might be urged that Prussia having by the consent of Europe succeeded to the inheritance of the Diet in all Northern Germany, is entitled to demand that Luxemburg also shall lapse to her. But in truth there is no legal owner of the fortress. The strife for possession of it reminds us of an American story of the man who stole a meeting-house. This meeting-house had been built by a society on a piece of ground adjoining his farm; the society broken up by discussions among its members by and bye ceased to exist and the shrewd farmer seeing his opportunity, fenced in the ground to which no one had any legal title, and wheeled away the meeting-house to convert it into a barn. Prussia seems to us in this case to have the best chance of getting the Luxumberg meeting-house; for she has possession, which in the present state of Europe, is the only point worth taking into account, and it is not likely she will evacuate the fortresses the moment she hears the first beat of the French drums. It is Bismarck's policy to force on a war which must come sooner or later, and for which the Prussians are better prepared than the French. The best way to weld all the petty states of Germany into a homogeneous empire is to give them a common war-cry; and no cry will answer the purpose so well as that of war with France. Nor will the Emperor Napoleon be able to avoid war, if he has really committed himself to negotiations with Holland. His throne is not strong enough to withstand the storm of popular fury that so timid a policy would provoke.

So much has lately been written regarding the detention of cotton on the Nagpore line of the G. I. P. Railway, though the block was but temporary and has now ceased to exist, that it is surprising no one has hitherto thought of directing the attention of the people of Bombay to the much more serious difficulties attending the transport of Sawginned Dharwar cotton to this port. Mr. Walton, the Acting Cotton Commissioner, says in his last Report "I fear "that the Southern Division of the Presi-"dency will never take the place it ought to "hold, until by the assistance of a railway from "the coast it is brought into quicker and more "satisfactory communication with the cotton merchants of Bombay." This is true enough, but, meanwhile, why does not the Commissioner point out to Bombay merchants how great is the waste of money and destruction of cotton involved in the continuance of the practice of using Compta as the port of shipment for Dharwar cotton, after Government has succeeded in converting Carwar into a port accessible to steamers and having good communication with the districts of the interior. Compta is at present the port through which all (or almost all) Dharwar cotton passes to Bombay. In the term "Dharwar cotton" we include what is commonly called "Compta" as the cotton sold under this name is grown in the Dharwar districts 100 miles from the place whence the said name is derived. This "port" merits a passing word of description. It lies inland from the sea about a mile and is approached by a tortuous tidal creek, the channel of which is not more than about 30 feet broad—in several places only half as much. The traffic can be carried on only during about six hours of the day—that is three hours before high water and three hours after. At the mouth of the creek is a "bar" and across this, it is hardly possible for cotton laden boats to sail more than during four hours per day and even then at great risk. Pattimars lie outside and the cotton, shipped at the Customs Bunder on "prows" capable of carrying about 50 docras each, is taken down the creek, across the bar, and transhipped to the larger craft for Bombay. While crossing the bar the cotton docras invariably get more or less wet, and the average of wet bales may be said to be 10 out of every 50

obtain for us from thy dear Son this blessing that we may believe without any doubt this article of the Christian faith." We follow the same plan with regard to the remaining eleven articles of the creed.

We next teach them the precepts of the decalogue in very much the same way. When we have recited together the first precept about loving God, we simultaneously pray as follows :—" Jesus Christ, Son of the living God grant us to love Thee above all else" and then make use of the Lord's prayer with the same object. After this we sing in concert a verse to this effect " Holy Mary mother of Jesus Christ, obtain for us from thy Son that we may sedulously keep this first commandment of His"—To this we add the Angelic Salutation. The same method is observed with regard to the remaining nine commandments, the intermediate short prayers being varied as occasion demands. These are the things which I accustom them to ask of God in the ordinary prayers and I assure them that in this way they will obtain other things more abundantly than they themselves could ask. When all have repeated the form of general confession then I make those who are to be baptized repeat it, and while the latter are repeating the creed I question them on each head whether they believe without doubt. When they assure me of this I address to them an exhortation drawn up in their own language in which a brief summary is given of the Christian religion and of the doctrine necessary for salvation. Finally, I duly baptize those who have been thus prepared. The final act of the course of instruction is the recitation of the Salve Regina in which we implore the aid and help of the blessed virgin. An idea of the great number of those who are collected into Christ's sheepfold may be gathered from the fact that my hands are often weighed down with fatigue from the labour of baptizing. On some days I baptized whole villages at a time. In the same way my voice and strength often fail me from the constant recitation of the creed and the like. The good effects of the baptism of the infants and the instruction of the boys and others are wonderful. I doubt not that with God's aid these boys will be far better than their parents. They display a remarkable inclination towards the law of God and an earnest desire to learn themselves the Christian doctrine and impart it to others. They have a marvellous hatred for idolatry—so great indeed that they join issue with the heathen in this account, and do not hesitate to rebuke their parents and bring them before me if they find them pay any reverence to idols. Whenever I learn that a sacrifice to the gods is going on anywhere I repair to the spot with a number of boys. The insults are contumely heaped on the devil there by the boys far exceed the honors and ceremonies with which he had been worshipped by their parents, relations and friends, for the boys of their own accord rush on the images of the gods and unite in shaking them, spitting on them, kicking them, and covering them with every disgrace.

When I was living in a town of the Christians for nearly four months in order to translate the catechism, a large number of natives used to resort to us from all quarters to beg me not to hesitate to visit their houses and to pray to God over the sick members of their household. So great indeed was the number of the sick themselves who repaired to me for the same purpose that I had quite enough to do in repeating the Evangel to them one by one. The daily occupations however were not given up, of preaching to the boys, baptizing the converted, translating the catechism, confuting arguments, and burying the dead. I was very anxious to satisfy those who came to me about their health and those who came to ask my prayers for others in order that they might not become remiss in faith and zeal for the Christians and was very much distressed at failing to gratify such reasonable requests. When matters, however, came to such a pitch that I was unable by myself to satisfy all, and could not avoid resisting them as each strove to be the first to take me to his house, I devised a plan of humouring. As I was unable to go myself, I sent boys fit for the purpose in my stead. They use to go to the sick and call all the people of the house and the neighbours together, and then by repeating the creed with them raised them, bowed down as they were, to the certain and assured hope of salvation. After this, they used to repeat the customary prayers of the church. There is no need to dwell further on details. God attracted by the piety and faith of the boys and others restored health of body and soul to many sick. His loving kindness was remarkably displayed towards the sick as I thought the unmentionable of disease itself you were them to health of soul and were drawing force almost to the faith of Christ.

ed the same boys to teach the rudiments Christian doctrine to the ignorant in houses and in the highways and byways. as I perceive that the direction has been ntly carried out in any one village I move on to another to carry out the same course of instruction and in this way I visit all the villages. When they have all been gone through we repeat our labours in all in the same order. When going away I leave in each village an example of Christian instruction and I desire those who can write to copy it out, and those who cannot to learn it by heart, and repeat it daily. I also order them to meet all together in one place on feast days and to recite the rudiments of the Christian faith. In all the villages of the Christians which amount to thirty in number. I have appointed suitable persons to preside over the discharge of this duty. Martin Alphonso the Governor of India who is most zealous for the Society and the Christian cause has at our request assigned as a reward to these men four thousand gold coins like our crowns which they call Fanaji. The Governor is most friendly disposed towards all of us. He is very desirous that many members of the Society should come here and has made an earnest request to that effect to the king.

Many in these parts do not become Christians for the sole reason that teachers are wanting to make them so. I have often thought of going to the academies of Europe especially that at Paris, of calling out like a madman, and addressing those who have more learning than charity in these words :—" Alas ! how great a crowd of souls is shut out from heaven through your fault and is being hurried down to hell ! Would that they would devote the same pains they take about literature to rendering to God an account of their learning and of the talents entrusted to them." Many then moved by this thought would apply themselves to meditation in divine things in order to hear what the Lord was saying within them, and giving up their lusts and worldly matters, would mould themselves entirely after the will of God. They would cry out from their heart " Lord here am I, send me wherever it pleaseth thee, even to India." Oh immortal God, what a much more joyful and secure life would they lead ! With how much greater confidence in the divine clemency would they at their last end undergo the searching test of that Judgment which no man can escape ; How readily would they say in words of the servants in the Gospal " Lord thou deliveredst unto me five talents, behold I have gained beside them five talents more." If they were to bestow on the solid fruit of knowledge as much labour as they now bestow day and night on gaining science, and if the deligence which they display in acquiring those arts which they study were to be applied by them in teaching the ignorant the things necessary for salvation, they would be not a little prepared to render an account to the Lord when He says—" Give an account of thy stewardship" I sadly fear that those who have been so long occupied in the pursuit of learning in our colleges look to the empty ornaments of honors and priesthood more than to the duties and responsibilities which are adorned with these ornaments. For I see that these matters have come to such a pitch that those who devote themselves more particularly to the higher studies openly give out that they seek to gain through the renown of their learning some ecclesiastical dignity with a view of devoting themselves to the Lord Christ and the church. Indeed they are miserably decided as in their studies they aim at private rather than at the public good, and since they fear that God may not fulfil their desire they are unwilling to leave the matter wholly to the divine will. I call God to witness that since it is impossible for me to return to Europe I have almost determined in sending letters to the Parisian Academy generally, and to our Doctors Corneas and Picardus by name, pointing out how many thousands of barbarians could be led without difficulty to the worship of Christ if only there were enough men who would " seek not their own but the things which are of Christ Jesus." Therefore, dearest brethren, " pray ye the Lord of the harvest to send labourers to his harvest."

(To be continued.)

ONE STATE BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Apart altogether from the special circumstances of the Bank of Bombay at present, and regardless of the terms of arrangement proposed by the Bank of Bengal for incorporating the Presidency Banks into one State Bank, the question is one of great importance, and direct interest to the public, with regard to its probable effects upon banking and the currency in India, and I beg to offer the following remarks, which seem to me to be strong reasons in favor of the proposed amalgamation.

1. The primary qualification for a state bank to possess is the command of a sufficiently large capital, to ensure unlimited confidence in its stability, so as to afford a sufficient inducement to the public to deposit their money in it for safe custody, as no price is paid for the use of it as well as also to form an adequate basis for its transactions. It can hardly be said, therefore, that the capital proposed for the amalgamated bank is too large for working the extensive field of its operations, and affording unquestionable security to the public. A large capital, and an increase of private deposits will tend to keep down the price of money, and although the dividend to the shareholders, which does not so much concern the public must certainly be less upon an enlarged capital, without a corresponding increase of business, it cannot be fairly assumed that such an increase of business will not very shortly follow upon the establishment of one strong state bank. But still the proposed capital although by no means too large for one Government bank for all India, will be much more efficient for conducting one, than if divided among several distinct institutions.

2. In India particularly, where money is so largely hoarded up in private hands, it is of great importance, in the interest of commerce, that this dormant capital should be brought out, and there can be little doubt but one Government bank will secure more confidence among this class of people, and create a habit of depositing money, with greater success, than would be effected by smaller establishments, less able to withstand the shock of " exceptional times."

3. Not only would this dormant money be more successfully brought out to the assistance of trade, and the development of the resources of the country, but it would be transmitted more freely from districts where it could not find employment to others where an active demand existed. This transmission would take place more freely through the branches of one bank, than by means of independent establishments though even correspondents of each other, because in the latter case the transfer has to be negotiated as a loan, while in the former it would merely be effected for the employment of surplus funds already in the hands of the same bank. The constant communication which must be kept up between the head office and all its branches facilitates this healthy movement of money, which going through an uninterrupted channel will freely obey the law of demand and supply. Bombay and Calcutta at present furnish an illustration of this principle, or rather of the obstruction which may oppose its free operation, and is in this instance presented by the separation of the two government banks. The Bank of Bombay is short of funds, while the Bank of Bengal has a large surplus lying idle in its coffers. If these two independent banks were one establishment they would be bound to support each others, but irrespective of that obligation the transfer of money would take place in the ordinary course of business,—from Calcutta where, from the abundance of money, or the dulness of trade, there is a surplus, to Bombay where there is a greater demand and smaller supply.

4. The adoption of the proposal for amalgamation will facilitate some useful reforms in working the paper currency of the country, and may ultimately effect the transfer of its entire management to the Bank, and form, as it ought to do, one of its chief sources of revenue. Owing to the present subdivision of the country into various currency circles, much inconvenience and loss are unnecessarily inflicted upon the public, while, at the same time, it retards the more general adoption of the note circulation. This might be easily obviated by means of one bank, and by transferring to it the issue of the paper currency, and making the note convertible, or payable, at all, or at least most, of its principal branches, which would most effectually increase the circulation of notes.

5. One Bank will be managed with more economy to the shareholders, and at the same time with as much efficiency—because the aggregate number of directors, inspectors, and heads of departments will be less than the total number now in connection with the three presidency banks, besides, the concentration and greater economy of labour which will take place generally with regard to one central management. These appear to me very great advantages which may reasonably be expected to result from an arrangement to constitute the three banks into one large establishment.

It is difficult to see the grounds upon which some alarmists found their fear that the proposed union will produce a dangerous monopoly if carried through, or indeed, any monopoly at all more than that which is already enjoyed by the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay—that is the custody of Public Deposits, management of Government Securities, and payment of the Dividends. It has not transpired that the Bank of Bengal proposes any exclusive privileges for the proposed bank more than they already possess separately. If by such a monopoly is meant the command of greater confidence in one government bank, and calling out the dormant money which is known to be in the hands of the native communities of India, it is one which the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay in particular, and the public generally, have very little reason to dread. The question in its present form is one which does not appear to affect the position of other banks in the least, and viewing the proposal prospectively they may rather expect that during a season of pressure a strong state bank will be better able to afford such temporary relief as the Bank of Bengal was to some extent able to give during the late crisis. If it were a question of one bank of issue *versus* open, or free, banking the subject would then assume an entirely different form, and the other banks, and the public as I consider would have fair grounds for opposing the scheme, but the fact is that this monopoly exists already in the hands of Government, and the proposed Bank if it do not tend to reform or mitigate the faults of the existing state of the paper currency, it cannot make it more exclusive than it is already.

The fear that so comprehensive a proposal, as one state bank for all India would be too colossal a concern for the proper control of one head office, seems to be equally groundless. Mr. Dickson has been a Scotch banker, and he knows that the best managed banks in that country have each 80 to 100 branches, and might have as many more (as assuredly they would have if there were a business field for them) without impairing their management or endangering their safety. It will probably be thrown in the teeth of this assertion " what is a Scotch Bank to one single bank for all India ?" but as the risk of being rated for making invidious comparisons, I make bold to state that one of those banks is entrusted with nearly if not, as large an amount on deposit as all the banks in India put together have from the public. It is certainly true that their branches are in closer proximity, and to readier communication with their head offices, than can be the case in India, but before the opening of railways the communication was slow, and even at present it takes as long to hear from Orkney and Shetland and other distant parts of Scotland to Edinburgh, as it does by post from Bombay to Calcutta. When the Bank of England first established branches, about 1826, it required 10 days to have advice from London to Swansea, in Wales. The Oriental, Mercantile, and Chartered Banks have their directorates in London with branches in India, China, and Australia, transacting business of a more risky character than that to which government banks are generally restricted. Why then should Mr. Dickson be so severely censured, by a portion of the press, as an ambitious man, because, with consent, or by order of his directors, he seizes upon a fit opportunity for giving to India that which has existed, and succeeded in other countries for many generations. One State Bank ? I would also ask what principle of sound banking would be violated, or where would there be a departure from the practice adopted by banks in general, of establishing branches at all imaginable distances, by incorporating a government bank for India with branches spread over for wide expanse, from Peshawur to Ceylon in one direction, and Kurrachee to Moulmain in the other ; or, in the absurd language of one of your contemporaries, " Among all nations in India" ? Indeed, it is strange to find a public journalist compromising his reputation by resorting to such contemptible begging of an important question, in asserting of the proposal from the Bank of Bengal as a utopian scheme to organize one bank for " the thirteen nations," or " all the nations in India." Granting that there are nationalities, and deversities of races it is difficult to imagine, the formidable obstacles which such a state of society is to oppose to the proposal or how it will operate against one bank more than it does against three, or why the Bank of Bengal Branches at Hinginghaut and Rangoon may not be as well managed by the Head Office in Calcutta, and meet the requirements of these " nations" quite as well as though no " national" or rather race distinction existed. So long as " the thirteen nations" pay tribute to the same Cæsar, see the same superscription on the same rupee, have confidence in the stability of British rule, and in the honesty as English bankers we may assume that it will not at all events be immediately requisite to appoint thirteen distinct national banks.

Although it may require a little research to discover how the proposed amalgamation might suit the views and sentiments of " all the nations" it is not so difficult to perceive that your contemporary caters for those who entertain a sectional feeling of jealousy, which Mr. Dickson might find too formidable to overcome, were it not that circumstances and the interest of the shareholders are likely to predominate, and decide the matter in a way which will give to India one state bank, and be productive of the best results to the country.—I am, &c. M. M.

Bombay, 12th April.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have read your leader upon the decision of the Bank of Madras, of which I was apprehensive, but which does not need to influence the decision of the Bank of Bombay. If the shareholders of both Banks come to fair terms of arrangement, the junction of the Bank of Madras, will be a question of time.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have not hitherto thought it necessary to notice the extravagant statements regarding the commission which the shareholders agreed at last meeting to allow me on the liquidation of the Financial Association. But when I find you describing me as one of those " Managers who are enabled to smile amidst the ruins of the aërial castles they have helped to build," I can no longer refrain from entering my protest against such a course of criticism. The shareholders and the public know well that I have in no way helped to build any " aërial castles" whatsoever.

Of course any shareholder who objects to the rate of remmeration has a perfect right to apply to the proper quarter for redress, but I do not think that those shareholders who have petitioned the High Court on the subject can complain of the heavy losses of " the Company" as affecting themselves, seeing that they have with one exception only recently become shareholders, at a cost which, I suppose, would leave them a profit at the present market rates.

I observe that it is stated that I shall receive upwards of Rs. 75,000 as renumeration, and that the liquidation may be finished in six or nine months. The estimate formed by the Directors as the lowest likely to be realised on the attempted formation of a new company was Rs. 75 per share, but, looking to the fact that in a liquidation assets are always more unfavorably realised than in a current business, and compromises must be accepted for the sake of obtaining cash where otherwise the Company might afford to wait and insist on payment in full, I feel satisfied that if the shareholders receive Rs. 70 per share they will have every reason to be satisfied with the result ; certainly there is no probability of the shares realising much more. At this rate the commission on each share would be about Rs. 1-12.—(while the present cost of merely transferring a share is Rs. 1-8—the broker alone getting Rs. 1.) I cannot see that this remuneration can be called " excessive." In any case nothing like Rs. 75,000 can be realised. In reference to the question of time, I estimate that the liquidation cannot be completed in less than from 15 to 18 months at the soonest, and if certain large claims are contested, and similar delay occurs in reference to them as has occurred in the case of Ismail, more than two years will probably elapse. If a similar delay should also characterise the realisation of insolvent estates, it is impossible to say when our expected dividends from them will be realised.

One word more on this subject, and I have done with it, until the time comes to discuss it in the proper quarter. It is not a pleasant matter for me to dwell on the services which I have rendered to the shareholders of the Financial Association. Fortunately the old shareholders, who know its history and who have acted by it, like myself, through every trial and difficulty, are tolerably well acquainted with them, but even they are unaware of the unceasing toil and exertions which have been required. It has involved upwards of two years of the most intense anxiety and labour and the sacrifice both of health and wealth. When I assumed the management, as the shareholders well know, those transactions, the loss on which has led to the winding up of the company, had been already entered on ; the Company had then existing liabilities to the extent of upwards of 50 lacs of rupees, all of which have since been paid off, and we are now in a position in which we expect to be able to return to the shareholders a large part of their original contributions. I leave them to judge how far they are indebted to the Directors and to myself for this comparatively favourable result. I might advance many other considerations, such as the promise of a year's leave of absence which I have never availed myself of lest the interests of the Company might suffer, compensation for the loss of employment, the fact that I am bound by the condition to devote my whole time to the service of the Company, and many others. But I forbear. One practical consideration only, I *will* mention. The question though nominally one of commission is in reality a question whether I or some one else shall liquidate the Company ; there are several large assets involving suits to establish a title to equitable securities or otherwise (and amounting to three times the amount of any commission which may draw) which depend entirely on myself ; there are others in which a stranger cannot fail to realise at an enormous disadvantage. A very small loss on these realisations will soon amount to more than all the expenses of the liquidation. I have been allowed 2½ per cent commission, the loss to the shareholders, under a liquidation by another, cannot be less than ten.

Having stood by the Company, and having as I believe enjoyed the confidence of the shareholders in every vicissitude through which it has passed, I feel a strong desire to do so to the end. But, if the shareholders themselves wish it to be otherwise, I am prepared to bow to their decision. I am, &c.

JOHN SMITH.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 13TH APRIL.

Govt. paper. { Fours 12¾. Fives 5¼ per cent. Fives & half 9¼ per cent.

Exchange, 2s.
Freight, dead weight, 10s. to £1.
Jute, Rs. 11 15s.
Seeds, £1 15s.
Shirtings Rs. 7-2 to 7-4.
Madapollams, Rs. 3 to 3-2.
Mule Twist, 8 as.
Market for Piece Goods, more doing.
Market for Twist, salcable.

BOMBAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Azoff*, Captain Barlow, arrived on Saturday last from Suez, which port she left on the 26th of last month.

THE BROACH BANK case again comes on for hearing on Wednesday next in the High Court, when Mr. Green will address the Court.

THE gentlemen of the special and common juries are required to be in attendance at the High Court at a quarter to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, Captain D. Rennoldson, which leaves this port this morning for China, &c., carries 1,370 chests of Malwa opium.

THE Rev. W. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G., acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a parcel of books for the seamens' use from Mrs. De la Poire Murphy.

GOVERNMENT has given permission to the heads of departments in Bombay to close the public offices from Thursday next to Tuesday the 23rd instant both days inclusive for the Easter Holidays.

On the 13th instant the director of the Indo-European telegraph forwarded a telegram to the Secretary to Government, reporting that the direct line was still interrupted beyond Bagdad ; Persian line still interrupted.

A LECTURE on " Sindh and the Sindhis" will be delivered by Mr. Mahadeva M. Kunte, late head master of the High School, Hyderabad, in the Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwadi, on Tuesday the 16th instant at 7 o'clock P.M.

WE direct the attention of our local readers to an advertisement in another column, announcing the opening of a day school to-day in connection with the Bombay Scottish Education Society, in Medow-street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* office.

WE understand that Dr. E. Impey, Post Master General of Bombay, has gone to Calcutta, for the purpose of explaining to the Director General the various alterations and changes which he intends to introduce in the postal department of the Bombay Presidency.

A SOMEWHAT alarming fire broke out in a house near the Breach Candy new road on Saturday morning last at about 1 o'clock, the premises are situated at the back of Mr. Superintendent Hallum's quarters close by the railway bridge. The damage is estimated at Rs. 3,200.

ON Monday evening (8th instant) just before nine o'clock, the star Aldebaran was seen on the very edge of the dark portion of the moon's disc, shining with undiminshed brilliancy. The moon was three days old. It was a beautiful and rare sight. The star soon disappeared behind the *moon.—Bombay Guardian, April* 13.

THE B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Sir John Lawrence*, Captain C. Robinson, from the Malabar Coast, brought the following passengers :—Mr. J. A. Adams, Mr. W. J. Irvine, Mr. J. W. Young, Mr. Homson, Captain Napier., Mrs. Phillips, Colonel Malgrly, Mr. and Mrs. Convert and family, Rev. F. Jose, Mr. Whitcoe, and Mr. G. Bleidiver.

THE following additional passengers proceeded yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Salsette*, Captain A. Parish, to Aden and Suez :—

For Suez.—Mr. Jameson.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Cox and Mr. Ryland.

For Southampton.—Mr. Baynes, Mr. W. Bayley, Mr. W. Steel. Mr. C. Webber, Mr. S. Morris, Mr. Belson, Mr. T. Mitchell, wife and 3 children, Mr. Arthur, Mrs. Gill, Major Cookworthy, Mr. E. Mackay, and Mr. Southern.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last by the B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, Captain W. G. Stretton, to the Malabar Coast :—

For Beypore.—Major R. E. Brine, and Mr. James MacDonald.

For Vingorla.—Major J. Thacker, and Mrs. Thacker.

For Tellicherry.—Mr. Regnaud.

For Cochin.—Major Knight.

For Goa—Mr. J. Lorena.

THE following passengers arrived on Friday night last per B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kurrachee*, Captain A. Cottier, from Kurrachee :—

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Gell, Mrs. Moreton, Major Briggs, Mr. Melville, Mr. Finch, Mr. Brown, Mr. Geddes, Lieut.-Colonel Sandwith, Mr. Ryland, Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster and child, Lieut. Peel, Lieut. Healey, Lieut. Arthur, Mr. Heath, Mr. Newnham, Major Cox, Mr. Fleming, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. T. C. Watson, Colonel Cookworthy, and Sister Sebastienne, Envoy of Bokhara and 16 followers.

UNDER instructions from the Municipal Commissioner the water of the Baboola Tank, the largest tank in Bombay, is being pumped out in order to the tank being thoroughly cleaned. The work is being done by contract by Messrs. Wells and Glover, and is expected to be finished in about twenty days. Three steam engines have been simultaneously at work since last week. The tank has not been cleaned for many years past, and the Municipal Commissioner will be conferring a great boon upon the residents of the locality by having it cleaned now.

THE matter of a petition to have the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited) wound up by the High Court, was heard by appointment on Saturday by Mr. Justice Westropp, but there was no opposition made to the application. The Advocate General appeared in support of the petition, which had been presented on behalf of the liquidators of the Oriental Financial Association (Limited), who are judgment creditors for Rs. 2,50,000. The petition was originally presented to the court on the 19th of last month. The affidavit accompanying it set forth that there was no manager to attend to the business of the Company, and that there were no directors either ; and it was urged that unless the Company's affairs were fully enquired into and wound up by the Court, the claims of the creditors would not be satisfied. The Judge : Were there never any directors ? The Advocate General : There were originally, but I presume they have resigned ; and there being no directors there is no power to enforce any call. The Judge : Do you press for any order to-day beyond an order directing the Company to be wound up ? The Advocate General : No, my lord. The Judge : What step do you mean to take with reference to the appointment of liquidators ? The Advocate General : We must take out a summons in the usual way in chambers, and have a day fixed, and advertise. The Judge : Then take an order to wind up, in the usual form. The Advocate General : Allowing the costs of the petitioner ? The Judge : I suppose he will be entitled to them under the circumstances.—Order accordingly.

BANK OF GUZERAT.

OUR telegram from Surat informs us that the meeting of the shareholders in the Bank of Guzerat held on Saturday last passed off amicably. The resolution to wind up voluntarily was carried, and it was determined to remove the registered office of the Bank to Bombay.

THE LOSS OF THE FRENCH SHIP "ORIENTAL."

WE are enabled to supply our readers with the following account of the loss of a French vessel the *Oriental* of Marseilles, bound from Gabon (Coast of Guinea) to Mozambique, by Captain G. Parker of the *Princess Somawally* of Liverpool, which arrived in harbour on Saturday night. Captain Parker was fortunately instrumental in saving the captain, the chief mate and the whole crew of the wretched ship :—

In lat. 37° 35' S., and long. 27° 49' E. at 10 P.M. on 3rd February saw two lights on port beam saw by the great distance between the lights that it could not be a vessel and imagined them to be two boats, especially as we had had a heavy gale the night before with a terrific sea. I hove the main-top-sail to the mast, hauled up the courses and took in fore and mizen-top-gallant-sails and found they were nearing us. At 11 P.M., two boats came alongside containing Capt. Robert, his chief mate, and seventeen hands the whole crew of the French ship *Oriental*, of Marseilles, from Gabon (coast of Guinea) bound to Mozambique, 60 days out, the captain and mate say the ship was full of water and going down fast when they left her at 3 P.M. this day, they having been eight hours in the boats ; the captain reported that the ship was entirely broken up by the succession of heavy gales and terrific sea they experienced without abating for five days and nights, and that the crew were constantly at the pumps night and day for four successive days and the ship was still filling fast upon them, so as a last resource to save life seeing it impossible to save the ship they took to the boats. The boats being old were half full of water when they came alongside. There was a heavy swell on at the time and our ship being deep, the boats were cleared and let go adrift. It is scarcely necessary to say that the entire crew were with the fatigue undergone entirely done up and scarcely able to get up the ship's side. Not having water sufficient for the double crew to go to India, I determined to touch at Mauritius to land the French crew and procure a fresh supply of water, where we arrived at 4 P.M., Saturday, February 23rd. I sailed again on Monday 25th.

THE CONTRIBUTORIES OF THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY.

IN the High Court, on the 8th inst., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp delivered judgment in the case of Jamnadass Savocklall, one of the contributories of this Company. His Lordship said :—

On the 7th March 1867, Mr. Keir, on behalf of the official liquidator, Mr. P. E. Bendir, applied that Sir Charles Sargent's summons of the 23rd February 1867, calling upon certain shareholders to pay calls made originally by the Company which remain unpaid, should be made absolute.

Mr. Remington for Jumnadass Savocklall and two other persons on the list of contributories, showed cause against the summons. The two latter persons have since compromised with the official liquidator. It is therefore necessary to dispose of the case of Jumnadass Savocklall only. His name having on a previous day been placed on the list of contributories without opposition on his part, and as the arguments relied upon for resisting the payment of the 3rd call were also urged by Mr. Remington as reasons for the removal of his name from the list, it being stated that the notice as to the settlement of the list of contributories did not reach him and that he had recently and casually, heard of it. I adjourned the hearing of the present application until an application could be made to remove his name from the list of contributories, and I directed that not only the liquidator, but at the request of Mr. Peile, that the trustees under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass also, should have liberty to appear by counsel or attorney on that application.

On the 18th of March Mr. Remington accordingly moved that the name of Jumnadass Savocklall should be removed from the list, and that the names of the trustees of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass should be substituted. That application was resisted by Mr. Howard on behalf of the liquidator, and by Mr. Peile on behalf of the trustees of Bhugwandass. An affidavit made by Jumnadass Savocklall was received. He and Babajee Cassinath were also examined *viva voce* on the 28th March, by my desire. Pranjeevundass Hurgovindass, Babajee Cassinath (for the second time), and Bhugwandass Purshotumdass were called and examined at considerable length. All the witnesses who have been examined seemed to me to have given their testimony with due regard to truth. Such discrepancies as exist in their evidence may fairly be set down to failure of memory, and do not, in any important respect, affect the merits of the case.

The facts appear to be as follows :—Jumnadass Savocklall, the applicant, was an original allottee of 25 shares in this Company. He signed the memorandum and articles of association, and paid the first call of Rs. 25 per share on the 28th September 1863. He, on the same day, instructed a broker, Toolseydass Kissundass, to sell the 25 shares. They were sold on that day, as Jumnadass believed, to Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, and on the same day, or within three or four days afterwards, were paid for.

The directors of the company at the time of that sale were Bhugwandass Purshotumdass (chairman and apparently the chief promoter of the Company), Pranjeevundass Hurgovundass, Bulwuntrao Bhiccajee, and Hurrychund Hurryshunker. They are named in the 24th Article of Association.

The managers of the Company, acting under the Board of Directors were, under the 25th Article of Association, the firm of Bhicoo Babajee & Co., in which the partners were eight in number,—namely, Bhiccoo Sazbs, Babajee Cassinath, Narayen Sazbs, Balcrishna Sazbs, Crustnarao Pandoorung, Gnapotrao Pandoorung, Dhackjee Cassinath, and Anundrao Pandoorung. That firm filled the office of manager from the institution of the Company in September 1863 until June 1864, when they resigned, and two of the partners, viz., Bhiccoo Sazba and Babajee Cassinath, were appointed directors. One Chintoba Bhasker was then appointed manager.

Upon, or immediately after, the starting of the Company, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Pranjeevundass Hurgovundass then being directors, Bhiccoo Sazba and Babajee Cassinath, or their firm of Bhiccoo Babajee and Company (then being managers of the Company), agreed to buy 2,800 shares (scrip) of the Company in partnership, expecting that the transaction would be profitable, and would have the effect of raising the value of the shares in the market. They did so, and amongst the shares so purchased, were the 25 shares of Jumnadass Savocklall. The 2,800 shares were subsequently divided into five parts, two of which, including the 25 shares of Jumnadass, were taken by Bhugwandass Purshotumdass and the remaining three parts were given respectively to the three other partners in the originally joint purchase of 2,800 shares.

To that joint purchase the directors, Bulwuntrao Bhikajee and Hurrychund Hurryshunkur, were not parties. Their co-directors, who were implicated in it, admit that they were anxious to conceal it from them and carefully refrained from communicating it to them, and state that they believe that neither Bulwantrao Bhiccajee nor Hurrychund Hurryshunkur knew any thing about the purchase of the 2,800 shares in general, or the 25 shares of Jumnadass Savocklall in particular. There certainly is not any direct evidence that they did know of either of these purchases. It has, however, been contended with much ability by Mr. Remington that they must have known of those purchases, and must be taken to have sanctioned them.

It is said that it was apparent in the books and documents of the Company that Bhugwandass Purshotumdass had purchased 1360 shares, including the 25 shares in question, and had paid to the Company, and the Company had received from him, as such purchaser, the 2nd call of Rs. 25 per share upon the 1,360 shares, and that all of the directors must be taken to be aware of the contents of the Company's books, and that the Company is now estopped from treating Jumnadass Savocklall as a shareholder, and Bhugwandass Purshotumdass is estopped from denying that he is the holder of the 25 shares.

That Bhugwandass did pay the second call upon the 1,360 shares is undeniable. He himself admits it.

He, as an original allottee, held in his own name 100 shares only. But 100 shares were also allotted to his wife and 100 shares to his cousin Pranjeevundass Toolseedass. Upon all 300 Bhugwandass has paid the first and second calls.

On the credit side of the Company's cash-book, which shows expenditure, there appears at page 94, under date the 8th February 1864, in connexion with the name of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, the following item :—"Cash paid for his shares, being 2nd call, Rs. 41,762-13-4." It contains a reference, in red ink to voucher No. 21. On the debit side and opposite page 93 of the same cash-book, there appear the following items under date the 8th February 1864 :—

To STOCK ACCOUNT.			
Cash received from 3 shareholders, v. No. 18, being second call	Rs.	750	0 0
Cash received from 4 shareholders v. No. 19, being second call		41,500	0 0
		42,250	0 0
To INTEREST ACCOUNT.			
Cash received from shareholders, v. 20.....		4 12	0
Ditto. ditto. v. 21.....		262 13	4
		267 9	4

The first and third of these items on the debit side have no bearing on the present question, but the 2nd and 4th items (Rs. 41,500 and Rs. 262 13-4) on the debit side, amount in the aggregate to the item Rs. 41,762-13-4, which I have mentioned as appearing on the credit side.

Voucher No. 21, which is a debit slip and referred to in red ink on both sides of the cash book, shows that on the 8th of February 1864, Bhugwandass was debited with Rs. 41,762-13-4 in the following manner :—

"Debit to Bhugwandass Purshotumdass the amount paid to his account on the following shares as 2nd call—

Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass—shares 100....	Rs.	2,500	
do. interest....	,,	15-13-4	
Mrs. Do. Do. do. ditto ...	,,	2,500-0-0	
do. interest..	,,	15-13-4	
Pranjeevundass Jugmohun Dass—shares 100		2,500-0-0	
Do. do. interest ..	,,	15-13-4	
	Rs.	7,547-8-0	
Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass for shares 1,360 purchased by him.....	,,	34,000-0-0	
Do. do. interest..	,,	215-5-4	
	Rs.	41,762-13-4	

The cash-book was usually produced to the directors at their weekly meetings. So far, however, as the evidence goes, it would show that the attention of Bulwantrao Bhiccajee and Hurrychund Hurryshunkur (the two directors, who were independent of the partnership dealing in the shares of the Company) was not directed to the entries to which I have referred. It does not appear to have been the practice to submit vonchers, such as the debit slip No. 21, to the Board of Directors unless specially called for nor does that voucher appear to have been laid before them. However, even if it had been produced it would not have shown what the 1,360 shares were or that the 25 shares originally allotted to Jumnadass Savocklall were among them. No document or entry *then in existence*, and in the possession of the Company or its managers, has been produced before me, which would have marked the 25 shares in question as amongst the 1,360 shares on which Bhugwandass Purshotumdass paid the second call.

Mr. Remington has indeed shown it, by reference to certain entries in a book called the share transfer register, and by an ingenious argument, founded upon those entries, as to the amounts paid in respect of the 2nd call on the 8th February 1864 upon certain shares, including the 25 shares of Jumnadass Savocklall, but he arrived at that result only after laborious ratiocination —a process which, even if the directors had before them the entries in that book, it is not probable that they would have resorted to.

The identification of the 25 shares as part of the 1,360 is more latent in, than patent upon, those entries. But the evidence of Babajee Cassinath, adduced on behalf of Jumnadass Savocklall, proved that those entries are in the handwriting of Ramchunder Visram, who was not in the employment of the Company until after June 1864, when Chintoba Bhasker had become manager.

Those entries then, not having been made until many months after the payment of the 2nd call on the 8th February 1864, could not have been laid before the directors at any weekly meeting which occurred soon after that payment, and at which it is at all probable that their attention would have been directed if it were so at all, to the entries on page 94 of the cash-book to which I have already adverted.

The sale in September 1863 of the 25 shares was effected through brokers—Toolseydass, on behalf of Jumnadass Savocklall, and Tricum on behalf of the purchasing partnership, at the head of which was Bhugwandass. No interview seems to have taken place between Jumnadass and Bhugwandass or any other partner in the purchase. In November, Jumnadass signed a blank form of transfer and a blank form of request to the directors to transfer. These forms were undated, did not state how many shares had been sold, or the particular number of any one of the shares, or the name of the intended transferee, and contained in that state, when produced before myself which they were on the demand of Mr. Remington, but by the trustees of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass and not by the Company or its liquidator. Subsequently to the signing of the blank transfer, an impress stamp appears to have been placed upon it at the desire of Bhugwandass. He never signed any of the forms The blank forms so signed by Jumnadass were given by him to a servant or broker of Bhugwandass ; and Jumnadass in his oral evidence admitted that, after doing that, he " took no further steps with respect to the shares," and took chance for the transfer being completed.

He received no notice to pay the 2nd call, or to pay the 3rd call except the notice to pay the official liquidator, and never applied for, or obtained a certificate for the 25th shares.

Bhugwandass, however, did obtain such a certificate No. 949, dated the 10th October 1864, but it certified Jumnadass Savocklall to be the shareholder. It was for 25 shares, numbered 6,271 to 6,295, and was signed by Hurrychund Hurryshunkur and Bhiccoo Sazba as directors, and countersigned by Chintoba Bhasker as manager. Upon it was indorsed the payment of the second call, but there was no statement as to the person by whom it was paid. That certificate was produced by the trustees of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.

The 25 shares do not appear to have been ever transferred in the register to the name of Bhugwandass. They stand in the book already described as the share transfer register in the name of Jumnadass Savocklall, and to him the first and second calls are there credited.

There is not any evidence to show that the sale by Jumnadass was ever brought to the notice of the directors as a board, or that they ever, as a board, were requested to sanction the transfer to Bhugwandass or any of his partners. The transfer deed and the request to transfer never appear to have been laid before the Board, or to have left the possession of Bhugwandass, until he made them over to his trustees. He never executed the transfer as transferee. Bhugwandass must, and his co-director Pranjeevundass may, have known of the purchase of 25 shares. He certainly

EASTER HOLYDAYS AND RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will give this letter a place in your paper.

The Banks have advertised that they will be closed from Good Friday until the following Monday inclusive, and very many hard wrought clerks and others will take advantage of these holidays for a run up to Matheran, Khandalla, and other places, and if the Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway could arrange to run a train on Thursday afternoon up to Poona, similiar to the Saturday afternoon train, it would enable many to get away from business on the Thursday and have the full benefit of Good Friday, to begin a little pleasure-seeking; further, the Railway Company might, to meet the times, grant return tickets from the Thursday until the following Tuesday morning's trains. They certainly would not lose anything in the way of receipts, and would benefit many to whom the saving of a rupee is a matter of consequence. SHIKAREE.

THE KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In a very admirable article in your issued of 2nd instant on the subject of Colonel Strachey's minute regarding Wet Docks, in Bombay, then occurs the following passage: "It is gratifying to find that the Colonel's eyes are fairly opened to the great commercial importance and splendid prospects of Bombay. He has been as far as Kurrachee, and that short voyage no doubt dispelled the craze which most strangers of this side of India are afflicted with in fact coming to Bombay, that the seaport of Sind can ever be made the rival of this Presidency town. It shows what can be done by assiduous puffing, that the Kurrachee bubble did not burst long ago, that distinguished visitors fresh from England hardly take time to look at Bombay, but are eager at once to run away from us in order to view the wonders of Kurrachee."

Now, Sir, I think all this is very hard on the unfortunate seaport of Sind. It must be most gratifying to every one to find, as you assure us, is the case, that the Colonel's eyes are fairly opened to the commercial importance of Bombay. If the Colonel's eyes were shut before, the more so, as for many years past Bombay has been universally recognized as ranking amongst the first mercantile cities and seaports of the world, and ignorance of this on the Colonel's part, was very deplorable. But in the midst of the gratification why can the seaport of Sind have names? Many people (and I am not sure they are wrong) here have a theory that a second land locked harbour easy of access at all seasons, would not be undesirable on a line of coast upwards of 1,500 miles long, and a hope is entertained that Kurrachee may be made to supply the want. Even as it is the trade of the place has risen from nothing to a value of close on 5 millions sterling, the population from 40,000 to 60,000 and the Municipal revenue from almost nil to two lacs and a half. Upon these grounds alone I think it is not warrantable to call the harbour of Kurrachee "a bubble" and to condemn what is now probably the fourth seaport in India. We have never ventured upon a financial, and have been content as far as reclamations are concerned. With the land very abundantly and cheaply reclaimed by nature, but we have attended to our own special business and found that growing on us.

We do not want to take away the trade from Bombay because we think there is room for both, and the more Bombay flourishes the more we are likely to prosper. We do not say now and never have said that our harbour is superior or ever will be to that of Bombay, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, but as Bombay looks to Guzerat, the Deccan, Khandeish, the Berars, and other inland districts for much of its trade, Calcutta to the Ganges Valley, and Bengal, so we hope to make a living out of the trade of Sind, the Punjaub, and by and by of Central Asia, and when railway communication is improved, we expect for a very fair living.

In you, Mr. Editor, however we look to find a friend to aid us in the difficulties there are to contend against and of the nature of which you are not ignorant. That you are not ill disposed towards us, I am sure, but you will see the harm that a paragraph, such as that I have quoted, may cause and that misapprehensions likely to arise from it in the mind of those not familiar with the subject. We do not see the number of "distinguished English Visitors" you imagined, but when any do come, we try to treat them as well as we can, and if any doubts on the subject of Kurrachee harbour remain in your mind, if you will enrol yourself in the list of "distinguished visitors" I think we can show you that the harbour is not a "bubble."

A DWELLER IN THE HAPPY VALLEY.
Kurrachee, 7th April.

MADRAS.

A CASE OF ELOPEMENT.—On Thursday morning last the little town of Arcot was set in commotion at an event which we think it right to chronicle. A respectable Mahomedan lady, the wife of a Mahomedan gentleman, a Government prisoner residing at old Arcot, ran away with a Mahomedan servant of this gentleman during the night of Wednesday. The guilty pair made their way to the Arcot station and there took tickets by the 6-30 Vellore train for Cuddapah. About 8 o'clock the husband's relatives who had been all the morning searching for the lost wife made enquiries at the Arcot station and learnt from the station master there, that two individuals answering the description of the wife and servant had that moment taken tickets for Cuddapah. Application was thereupon made to the station master to telegraph to Cuddapah to stop them but this the station master declined to do, and advised them to telegraph themselves to the police inspector at Cuddapah giving full information so as to enable him to trace out and arrest the guilty couple on their arrival at Cuddapah. This was accordingly done, and on the arrival of the train at Caddapah the lady and her paramour were very much astonished to find that they had a police invitation to the police station house. It appears that the lady took with her a considerable quantity of jewels and other property—and we learn that besides a prosecution for adultery, a charge of theft is also likely to arise out of this elopement.—*Madras Athenæum.*

NATIVE FANCY BAZAAR IN INDIA.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

A PALM-TREE growing in Piccadilly would scarcely seem more astonishing at first sight than a fancy bazaar held by native ladies in Bombay. So highly civilised and elegant a way of "looting" the public is the kind of thing, one would think, which should happen last, instead of first, in the history of female education in India. To read of such an event tends to bewilder the general public, who have been under the impression that Indian ladies, to a woman, keep indoors; and how that is compatible with the pretty audacity necessary to success behind a fancy bazaar stall, must puzzle the casual student of the Indian paper! If the fair vendors, as is very likely from the natural history of the sex, feel no objections whatever to sell slippers and cigar-cases at an enormous premium, in consequence of the divinely commercial smile thrown into the bargain, what do their lucky lords say—the intelligent public will ask—to such revolutionary refinements? Yet the telegrams recently informed us that the native ladies of Bombay *had* held a fancy bazaar and the proceedings are detailed at length in the Bombay papers. There was such an affair in that city last month, and it was all perfectly *en règle*; a tent was pitched in sight of the sea, supplied with articles for agreeable extortion, and Lady Frere, with the Misses Frere, and six native ladies, took charge of the stalls. The scene was oddly, too, for an incident so utterly Occidental and Mayfairish. There was Mrs. Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, and Mrs. Jehangir Barjorjee Vacha, Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, Mrs. Cursetjee Framozi, and others, whom want of space, rather than of respect, obliges us to defraud of immortality. Still more to bewilder people whose impression it is that native ladies know and care nothing about the "three R's," the bazaar, which was very successful, was held in behalf of the "Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution;" a flourishing establishment, presided over by a great many more ladies and gentlemen of names as difficult to pronounce as those recorded above. But to those who know India, one circumstance will dispel the illusion that the "purdah" is torn down in that vast land, and that the ladies, young and old, are at liberty, and employ it in the sweet task of cajoling the other sex at a fancy bazaar. These are Parsee ladies, the women of a race always intelligent, and foremost in accepting the civilization we take to the East. The bazaar itself would be a pretty sight enough, with the jackets, shawls, and—and—other garments which Parsee ladies wear—all of silk of the liveliest colours, or of the finest embroidered muslin. In fact, if to show their hair were not as bad a thing for these ladies as not going to church is in England; and if, therefore, they were not obliged to wear a hideous flat band of calico across their brows; a Bombay Fancy Bazaar would be as safe a place to be plundered in as any at Sydenham, Chiswick, or Working. But in the way of an educational movement among the Indian ladies it means very little indeed. The Fire-worshippers have always been more or less enlightened; and if the rest of the vast Indian population were but like that restless, keen, successful section, we should have very little anxiety about the "rights of women" question, translated into Hindustani.

It is worth while to explain how the matter stands with regard to the Hindoo women proper—the overwhelming majority, we mean, of the wives, mothers, and daughters in India. If, after hearing the position which they occupy, anybody can start explanation of the present condition of the Indian population, we are sorry for his social philosophy. First of all, the Hindoo girl has nothing whatever to do with her marriage, except to be married. She is not like the Mussulmani, who never sees her husband till he becomes such; but she is betrothed at three or four years of age, when she goes toddling up the temple steps with the small boy set apart for her; and the thing being thus settled, she and he take it quite as a matter of course when the time arrives for another visit to the shrine, and, smothered with red powder and champak flowers, they go to eat the marriage-cake together. "That word, 'love,' which greybeards call divine," does not apply to the transaction in any way—it is not understanded," as our Articles say; a Hindoo girl would open her great black eyes like moonflowers at all the fine writing which, in the pages of our novelists, precedes nuptials. Sometimes—often indeed—out of the great force of human curiosity, these ladies in Hindoo households—an affection at deep and true as any can be; but that is happy matrimonial fluke. The rule runs that the wife, if the be poor, becomes a drudge; and if it be rich, a In either case, no Western nonsense of equa- She must not eat with her spouse; but kly behind him, and take what he likes ain-leaf of the dhail and curry. She ne in public, nor wear her slippers the most remain always a ide her bangles and nose-ring and wear nothing but white. It is moderate to compute that about seventy million Hindoo girls and women live under such unfair customs; which, of course, if those girls were educated, would soon be changed; for their old Sanscrit books show that in the old time things were very different. In the "Mahabharata," the "Odyssey" of India, a Princess chooses her favourite out of four lovers; and in Kalidasa's play of "Sakoontala," the heroine has a great deal to do, and very properly, with the disposal of her own heart. The Hindoo women would soon learn from Western teaching their rights and powers, for they are quick and capable, as is proved by many a name in their and annals. But education is a word as strange to them as "love," in our sense of the term. In ordinary Hindoo feminine circles it is not "good manners" to know how to read and write; at any rate, to confess it is very low. Ganga and Anunda would call Lukshmi no better than she should be, if she could spell, let alone writing; and for such intellectual excesses they would be inclined to treat her with the kindness shown by medical student to Dr. Mary Walker in our own enlightened land. "Bluestocking" is, indeed, a term which has no translation; seeing that the only stocking worn is that of brown skin which Dame Nature fits so featly; but the non-instructed ladies would call her by an epithet a good deal stronger than that, especially if they spoke the Mahratta tongue, which is richer than any other in stinging, biting, eloquent terms of abuse. And, as a rule, the masculine element would warmly agree with them; looking askance, if not angrily, at any proposal to introduce the "three R's" on that side of the purdah where the Hindoo takes off his turban.

This is the general state of "female education" in India, yet change is taking place which will soon produce a great reform. Indeed, if India were not so, the steps taken to instruct its womankind would seem wonderful, especially to those who know how recent the effort is. The Governor of Bombay told a public meeting in Poona, lately, that he could recollect talk of but a few Hindoo lady who could speak and read a little English; and he said it almost in sight of a curious old Mahratta palace in the "Pearlmarket" of that city, where the very first girl-school of the Western Mofussil was begun a few years ago. When it was opened, Sir Bartle Frere—then Mr. Frere—asked to see it; but the master, an English missionary, implored him to say nothing about it in public, lest it should frighten people. Now, that school, and many another in all the three Presidencies, is in full swing; and a wonderful and happy sight it is to see a herd of Hindoo lassies, with their quick eyes like birds' eyes, and their smooth small heads, learning with mild fright that the earth is not flat, that there is *not* an ocean of melted butter outside it, and that w-o-m-a-n spells "woman," and not slave or cattle. In Bombay there are as many as 33 Government female schools, with 1,036 pupils. In Madras the system is that of the "grant in aid;" but there are now 139 schools, with 3,816 pupils; Calcutta also is not badly provided; and so, although nobody must jump from the Parsee ladies' fancy bazaar to the idea that the good time has come in India for her women, it is beginning to come. If English ladies in the East would catch the noble infection of education from Miss Carpenter, they might reconquer the land. Some of them, like Lady Arthur and Lady Frere have done very much; but, unhappily, the thermometer is too high, we fear, for energetic benevolence. And it has been an uncomfortable fact at starting, that a good many instructed girls have found it impossible to get husbands, and have taken their education to a bad market. But even the Hindoos are discovering that a wife is none the worse for knowing how to keep accounts without notching a palm-stalk; by-and-by, past doubt, all the rest, fancy bazaars included, will follow.

MILITARY MUDDLING.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 14.)

WITH sincere sympathy for General Peel's frank and generous character, we are compelled to say that a closer study of his statement in Committee of Supply goes far to console us for his loss. We did not require from him that, after only eight months' tenure of office, he should produce an original and fully elaborated scheme for the reorganization of our army, such as should at once entitle him to take rank with Carnot, Scharnhorst, Gouvion, or Vonroon. But the reputation which had been made for General Peel as an administrator did betray us into expecting at his hands a plan marked, if only in some corner, with the stamp of power. A little eccentricity would not have surprised us; but some novelty, some free neglect of routine, some emancipation from the tradition of the Senior United Service Club, we did confidently anticipate. There might have been a sentence or two in his exposition to show that he looked before and after—that he had learnt and unlearnt something from the events of the American and German wars regarding the relations of a nation to its army. But the scheme he developed is as like what Lord Hartington or Lord De Grey would in his place have produced twenty years ago as two peas. The only stocking worn is that of brown skin which Dame Nature fits so featly; but the non-instructed ladies would call her by an epithet a good deal stronger than that, especially if they spoke the Mahratta tongue, which is richer than any other in stinging, biting, eloquent terms of abuse. And, as a rule, the masculine element would warmly agree with them; looking askance, if not angrily, at any proposal to introduce the "three R's" on that side of the purdah where the Hindoo takes off his turban.

This is the general state of "female education" in India, yet change is taking place which will soon produce a great reform. Indeed, if India were not so, the steps taken to instruct its womankind would seem wonderful, especially to those who know how recent the effort is. The Governor of Bombay told a public meeting in Poona, lately, that he could recollect talk of but a few Hindoo lady who could speak and read a little English; and he said it almost in sight of a curious old Mahratta palace in the "Pearlmarket" of that city, where the very first girl-school of the Western Mofussil was begun a few years ago. When it was opened, Sir Bartle Frere—then Mr. Frere—asked to see it; but the master, an English missionary, implored him to say nothing about it in public, lest it should frighten people. Now, that school, and many another in all the three Presidencies, is in full swing; and a wonderful and happy sight it is to see a herd of Hindoo lassies, with their quick eyes like birds' eyes, and their smooth small heads, learning with mild fright that the earth is not flat, that there is *not* an ocean of melted butter outside it, and that w-o-m-a-n spells "woman," and not slave or cattle. In Bombay there are as many as 33 Government female schools, with 1,036 pupils. In Madras the system is that of the "grant in aid;" but there are now 139 schools, with 3,816 pupils; Calcutta also is not badly provided; and so, although nobody must jump from the Parsee ladies' fancy bazaar to the idea that the good time has come in India for her women, it is beginning to come. If English ladies in the East would catch the noble infection of education from Miss Carpenter, they might reconquer the land. Some of them, like Lady Arthur and Lady Frere have done very much; but, unhappily, the thermometer is too high, we fear, for energetic benevolence. And it has been an uncomfortable fact at starting, that a good many instructed girls have found it impossible to get husbands, and have taken their education to a bad market. But even the Hindoos are discovering that a wife is none the worse for knowing how to keep accounts without notching a palm-stalk; by-and-by, past doubt, all the rest, fancy bazaars included, will follow.

What we all love is good touched up with evil.

We are all dreadfully nervous lest we should go too fast on the right road. The most manifest amelioration is only obtained after a hard fight, and the defeated think themselves eminent patriots because they have bothed the victory.

But after making all allowances, we blame General Peel for taking no note of a variety of expedients, all of which have found plausible advocacy for solving the undeniable difficulty. He might have shown that he had weighed them in his balance, if only to find them wanting. For all we know the late Secretary of War may never have heard of the letters in the *Daily News* signed "C. E. Trevelyan," yet they deserve perusal. Perhaps the notion of abolishing the "purchase system" seems as ludicrous to him as that of restoring the Heptarchy. Possibly the suggestion of reestablishing an European army for India may seem equally monstrous. Or the precedent of France, where Turcos and Spahis cause no longer any more wonder than any indigenous *tourlourous*—where the Arab General, Jusuf, commands one of the great territorial divisions of France (that of Montpelier), and another, Bourbaki, commands the 1st active division of infantry in Paris itself—may seem altogether without force as a resource for eking out coy British "bone and muscle" with Sikhs for European service. It is very likely that such plans might be found, on examination, to have greater faults than that of offending prejudice; but we should like to know that they had been thoroughly examined. Some persons believe that, if volunteers were received for a period of two years only, as in some continental armies, a perfect flood of young men would be tempted to *try* the service. Others think that a large extension of the militia, and a less desultory training for it, would be the simplest, cheapest, and most effective mode of obtaining the required "army of reserve." But all, except officials, are agreed on the duty of revising the non-combatant establishments of the army. Have these subjects entered into General Peel's speculations? The public is satisfied that, though our army needs great increase, and though an extra few swallows money wholesale, yet there need be no increase whatever of the military estimates even to procure a very large increase of military force. All that is needed is redistribution of expenditure. The price of food and of all commodities which go to the equipment of a soldier is now nearly as high in France as here; but the cost of the French soldier is to that of the English only as two to five. What the French pay for their 400,000 men is just about what we pay for our 150,000. It is true there are a number of causes why our army is more than twice as costly in proportion to numbers as the French. We could cure many of them all, for of them are to a degree valid and unavoidable, such as the expense of transport to distant colonies, &c., but for the most part they are reducible to this—that our system is clumsy, wasteful, superannuated, and inefficient. We will not conceal our full thought, even though at the risk of exciting class prejudice. We believe that, if we could wake one morning and find ourselves in full military chaos, or rather *in vacuo*, without Horse Guards, or any establishments thereto ancillary, we should be nearer a condition of permanent security than there at present seems any prospect of our soon becoming. We will not pretend to be grateful for such protection as our vast authority can procure us, because we believe that their existence is the only and insuperable impediment to our obtaining solid protection. In case of real national danger we should have to go not to the Horse Guards, but to the nation, and we might as well go there at once.

Madame de Stael said that the only Constitution which had any chance of being generally receptable to the French people must be one couched in these words, "*Article Unique* tout Francais est fonctionnare" Nearly the same might be said of ourselves. The cowardly and indolent spirit which limits its ambition to obtaining Government salary is odiously widespread among us. The next object in request to that is to use title we as we can for our money. Nowhere is this more true than in the non-combatant departments of the army. Our army, indeed, might be thought chiefly to exist for the sake of its establishments; it is weighed down by them. It is like the play which Mr. Crummles commissioned for the purpose of introducing his new pump. If General Peel had only shown himself aware that something in the way of a redistribution of military expenditure was a pesmissible object of aspiration, we could have forgiven him much. Of course we know that the task would be invidious; otherwise there would be no merit in accomplishing it. Of course we hear already all that would be said about public faith, vested interests, meritorious public servants, &c. We have no desire to be barbarous even to the most superfluous among them. They need not be wronged. Some might be drafted into other Government departments, others might be compensated, some might be retained. But if a new broom does not sweep clean its loss is not to be greatly regretted. Now General Peel swept very gingerly. He had a confessedly difficult task, which therefore afforded a great opportunity, and he missed it.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. EALFOUR. Esq.,
London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

3	do.	1 11/16	"
2	do.	1 11/16	"
1	do.	1 11/16	"
On demand		1 11/16	"

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for consitments without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 10th April 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperiel Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1855, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—*Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON, GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICE—No. 2, PALMYRAH ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghai, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 do
12 ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—

Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

REGISTERED CAPITAL—RUPEES 20 LAKHS OF SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital Rupees 8,81,250.
OFFICE—No. 40, MEADOW STREET.

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NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS, Esq.

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Messrs. CRAWFORD and HURRELL. *London Bankers.*
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. [illegible] and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to a arrangement.
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receive the same for safe keeping or custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

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Mr. COOVERJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day in.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	do. do.
Do.	9	do. 7 do.
Do.	12	do. 8 do.

All letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGSHALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ESTWICK, Esq.	WM. BAYCH WILLIAMSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of manager ment. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras.....	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	" MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	" DENT & Co.
Shanghai	" DENT & Co.
Mauritius	" BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	" DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	" DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	" MR. LAWINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	" ELDER & Co.
Sydney	" FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin.....	" DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 9th June 1866. Bombay Green, THACKER, VINING & Co.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £240,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may resice or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.			Military.		
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.	Half-yearly.		Monthly.
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.
20	16	8 0	2	14 9	19	8 0	3	7 3
30	20	0 0	3	8 8	22	0 0	3	14 8
40	25	0 0	4	6 10	26	0 0	4	9 8
50	33	0 0	5	13 6	33	8 0	5	14 11
60	46	0 0	8	2 4	47	0 0	8	5 2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	33	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares of $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned,

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (LD.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years